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REPORT OF THE AFRI-CAN INSTITUTION. following Report with the introductomaions are from the (London) Mis-Reguler. It is rendered peculiarly ing at the present time, by the efforts or making to establish a Colony of Seks in Western Africa.]

REPORT. edetails given in the following Reand fail to interest all who are med for the melioration of Wesfrica. They will remark, with te, the firm, honorable, and sucmeasures for procuring the abo-Withe French Slave Trade. They with regret, not unmingled with ation, the conduct of the Portuand the Spaniards, who seem, at incapable of duly estimating mole of this nation, by whose efbey were themselves delivered beyoke of the Oppressor; or the mosof gratitude under which they been laid by that mercy of the Aisheemployed this country to them. And they will wish well wious efforts for giving full effect Abolition, wherever it has been and for meliorating the condi-

nos of the French Slave Trade. he Directors made their last Report to the General Meeting, hemselves called upon to exfeir deep regret, that, under the defavorable circumstances which he conclusion of the Treaty of Mar, 1814, the Slave Trade, aldenounced by that treaty, as "rethe principles of natural jusof the enlightened age in which "had not only not been abolished but had even been permitted bjects for five years. The Dialso detailed the measures which ently, but unsuccessfully, ed, both at Paris and Vienna, pose of obtaining some dimi-

ntification, therefore, which they ing enasted to lay before the as the memorable denunciation Save Trade by the Powers asin Congress at Vienna, was damped by the consideration, tese measures, however wisely wunceasingly urged, had provial: and that the French nt had determined to retain ne Trade for the full term althe Treaty of Paris.

in, however, after the Declathe Congress, there arose a he political horizon, which reaten desolation to the ciorld. Yet, amidst this gloom, ight unexpectedly shone up-No sooner had Buonaparte a season, the Government han he issued a Decree for and total abolition of the

his remarkable occurrence and Meeting last year, the expressed a confident hope, me the French King should throne, this great measure be reversed. They felt aswould prove a death-blow by French subjects; and in the persuasion that it impossible for any other Gover all the circumstances of re-establish it.

ould hardly have anticipatwith which this expectaenfulfilled.

ne's Decree of Abolition ometime towards the latter 1, 1815. Owing to the ascess of the Allied Powers, was restored to his capital anth of July succeeding. ther his Majesty's return cial Order was issued to miralty, directing the susities against the coast of ainst French ships carryte Flag. A copy of this ormitted by Lord Castleat Paris, to Prince Talley-25th of July; and his Lordter to the French Minister, With of that Month, states, that directed by his Court, withcall M. Talleyrand's attenecessity of guarding, under circumstances of suspended ainst any possible revival Slave Trade. His Lordat the British Government at, under the operation of rance as it THEN stood, it prohibited to French Subon a traffic in Slaves; and but a specific ordinance revive that commerce: but was the true construction, state of the law, in a techhe Prince Regent felt perhe King of France would authority to revive a sysription, which had been,

His Lordship had desired Sir Charles Stuart to communicate to M. Talleyrand what passed on this subject at Ghent. The assurance which the King was, at that time, pleased to give to the British Ambassador had entirely tranquillized the Prince Regent's Ministers on this subject: but, now that the King of France had been restored to his throne, they were most anxious to be enabled at once to relieve the solicitude of the British nation, by declaring that the King, disengaged from the embarrassmeat which before influenced his conduct, did not hesitate to consider that question as now for ever closed, in conformity with those ben volent principles which were at all times congenial with the natural feelings of his Majesty's breast.

In furtherance of this great object, Lord Castlereagh also, in a Conference beld with the Ministers of the Allied Powers (Russia, Austria, and Prussia) observed, in reference to the communication which he had made to them of the order to suspend maritime hostilities against France, that French ship-owners might probably be induced to renew the Slave Trade, under the supposition that the peremptory and tol Abolition decreed by Buonaparte had ceased with his power-that, nevertheless, great and powerful considerations, arising from motives of humanity, and even of regard for the authority of the King, required that no time should be lost to maintain in France the entire and immediate Abolition of the Traffic in Slaves-that if, at the time of the Treaty of Paris in 1814, the King's administration could wish a final, but gradual, stop to be put to this trade in the space of five years, for the purpose of affording the King the gratification of having consulted, as much as possible, the interests of the French proprietors in the colonies; now that the absolute prohibition had been ordained, the question assumed a shape entirely different : for if the King were to revoke the prohibition, he would afford ground for the reproach, which more than once had been thrown out against his former government, of being systematically opposed to liberal views-that, accordingly, the time seemed to have arrived, when the Allies could not hesitate formally to give weight in France to the immediate and entire prohibition of the Slave Trade; a prehibition, the necessity of which had been acknowledged, in principle, in the transactions of the Con-

gress at Vienna The other members of the Conference entirely concurring in opinion with Lord Castlereagh, it was agreed that a confidential representation to the above effect should be made to the King

It must be presumed that such a proceeding took place without delay; since, on the 29th of July, two days subsequently to the date of his note to M. Talleyrand, Lord Castlereagh informs the Earl of Liverpool that he had omitted no suitable means of following up this representation with the French Government; and had the satisfaction of acquainting his Lordship, that Prince Talleyrand had given him reason to expect that he should receive, in the course of the next day, an answer signifying the King's concurrence in the measure of immediate and general Abolition. Lord Castlereagh also acknowledges the decided and prompt support which he had received from the Allied Sovereigns on this important question; and says, that they had, in the most honorable manner, redeemed the pledge which they gave to the world during the Congress at Vi-

enna, on the measure of the Abolition. Lord Castlereagh's expectation of a speedy and favorable answer was not disappointed. On the 30th of July, his Lordship received a letter of that date from Prince Talleyrand, notifying that the Slave Trade was for ever abolished throughout the Dominions of France. The letter states, that the King, in consequence of the conversation which he had had with Sir Charles Stuart, and of Lord Castlereagh's Letter to M. Talleyrand of the 27th, had issued directions, that, on the part of France, the traffic in Slaves should cease from the present time, every where, and for ever.

It had been with regret, that in 1814 His Majesty had stipulated for a continuance of the traffic for a few years. He had only done so, because, on the one hand, he was aware that on this point there existed in France prejudices which it was at that time advisable to soothe; and that, on the other, it was not possible to ascertain with precision what length of time it would require to remove them. Since that period those prejudices had been attacked in several publications; and with such effect, as to afford His Majesty the satisfaction of now following without reserve the dictates of his inclination; especially as it had been proved, by inquiries made with the greatest care, that the prosperity of the French Colonies not being compromised by the immediate Abolition of the Trade, that measure is not contrary to the interests of his subjects-interests which, above all, His Majesty thought himself bound to consult. This satisfaction was increas-

ed by the idea that His Majesty, at the same time, did what was agreeable to the government and people of Great

This gratifying decision was immediately acknowledged by Lord Castlereagh in a note to M. Talleyrand, in which his Lordship assures that Minister, that the King of France could not have taken any determination more personally grateful to the Prince Regent and the whole British Nation.

This arrangement with the French Government, for the immediate and total Abolition of the Slave Trade, has been followed up by an Additional Article to the Treaty concluded at Paris on the 20th of November last, between France and the Allied Powers. By this Article, "the High Contracting Powers, sincerely desiring to give effect to the measures on which they deliberated at the Congress of Vienna, relative to the complete and universal Abolition of the Stave Trade; and having each, in their respective dominions, prohibited, without restriction, their colonies and subjects from taking any part whatever in this traffic; engaged to renew conjointly their efforts, with the view of securing final success to those principles, which they proclaimed in the Declaration of the 8th of February, 1815; and of concerting, without loss of time, through their Ministers at the Courts of London and of Paris, the most effectual measures for the entire and definitive Abolition of a commerce so odious, and so strongly condemned by the laws of religion and of nature. The present Additional Article shall have the same force and effect as if it were inserted word for word in the Treaty signed this day. It shall be included in the Ratification of the said

Treaty." This treaty having been ratified, a complete end has at length been put to any legal traffic in Slaves on the part of France; and Portugal and Spain are now the only nations whose subjects are

permitted to carry on this trade. The Directors last year informed the General Meeting, that, " as there was the strongest reason to believe that the French Nation at large was very ill informed respecting the real nature and effects of the Slave Trade, and the popular voice in France was likely to be of much importance, they thought it might be essentially useful to disseminate in ed best calculated to enlighten the French People upon this subject, in all its bearings. Accordingly, many publications were with this view distributed at Paris; and several of the Directors and Members of the Institution were, for some time, personally employed there in forwarding the objects of the Board. Information, also, on every subject connected with Africa, to the full extent in which it was possessed by the Institution, was extensively diffused in France, by several Directors or Members, who visited that contry, for the sole purpose of endeavoring to enlighter. the minds of its inhabitants respecting the real nature of the Slave Trade."

A comparison of the statement contained in the above extract from the Report of last year, with the assertion of M. Talleyrand, that the prejudices of the French People respecting the Slave Trade had been attacked in several publications, and with such effect, as to afford the King of France the satisfaction of following, without reserve, the dictates of his inclination, and declaring the Slave Trade for ever abolished throughout the dominions of France, cannot but be gratifying to the General Meeting; inasmuch as it shews, that the expence to which the Institution was consequently put has been usefully incurred; and that the efforts of those, who so promptly and perseveringly labored to elucidate the nature of the traffic to the French People at large, have been followed by complete success.

It must, however, be recollected, that, as peace has rendered our visitation and search of ships under foreign flags on the high seas much more difficult than during war, if not altogether impracticable, it is essential to the full effect of the Additional Article of the Treaty with France of November last, that measures should be concerted between Great Britain and that country, calculated to secure the effect of such important means of detection. The Directors therefore anxiously hope, that his Majesty's Ministers will lose no time in urging this most important point upon the immediate and serious attention, not only of the French Government, but of all other

Foreign Powers. During the short period which elapsed between the Peace of Paris in 1814, and the return of Buonaparte to France, the French Slave Trade had begun to resume its former activity. Ships were fitted out from Bordeaux, Nantes, and Havre; some of which succeeded in procuring their human cargoes on the African Coast, and landing them in the West Indies. A few, however, fell into the hands of our cruisers, and were condemned in the first instance, in our Vice-Admiralty Courts, as being enemy's

property. Most, if not all of these, have, however, been restored to the claimants, on the ground that they were comprised in the Order of Council which exempted from condemnation vessels sailing under the White Flag, and bound to ports where that flag was erected.

The Directors have been furnished with the particulars relative to two of these vessels, which were carried into Antigua for adjudication, and there condenined. One of them, "La Belle," a ship of between three and four hundred tons burthen, captured by his Majesty's brig Barbadoes, sailed from Bordeaux with a cargo adapted to the African Slave Market, bound to any part of the coast south of Cape Formosa, on the third of January, 1815; and arrived on the Angola Coast on the 27th of February following : between which time and the 22d of July, the master, who also acted as supercargo, collected five hundred and seventeen slaves, besides a quantity of ivory, and on the 24th of the same month, saited for Point a Pitre; but, on the 6th of September, fell in with the Barbadoes off Point Chateau, and was carried into Antigua, where she was condemned.-It appears that four mutinies broke out during the voyage, and that the slaves were in a miserable condition, owing to the crowded state of the ship.

The other vessel was a brig of 120

tons, named "L'Hermione," from Havre, taken at Point a Pitre, by his Majesty's brig Barbadoes and another ship. The place appropriated to the men in the Hermione appears to have been only 24 feet in length, and eighteen in breadth, and the height under the gratings only five feet three inches; but, in other parts, not more than four feet six inches; and, for about one third of its length, it was occupied on each side by a shelf or platform, as represented in Mr. Clarkson's Plate. There were no scuttles in the sides; so that the only air which was admitted came through the gratings, which were greatly obstructed by the boat on deck; yet, in this miserable hole, about one hundred and twenty-five or one hundred and thirty men were crammed every night. The females on board this vessel amounted to about eighty-five, making a total of about two hundred and ten. This brig, it appears, put into Dartmouth, on her outward-bound voyage, under pretence of stress of weather, and ca, in the mida, or July; and no mately bound for Martinique. This vessel was also condemed : but an appeal has been entred against the sentence, as well as in the case of La Belle.

These facts furnish an additional ground of congratulation, in contemplating the legal extinction of the Slave Trade by France; while they fully justify all the anticipations of the Board, respecting the extent of misery likely to e produced by the revival of the French Slave Trade. They add, at the same time, to the solicitude of the Directors to see the formal Abolition of that Trade, on the part of France, followed by regulations which shall render it effectual.

(To be continued.) From the Missionary Register.

LIFE OF REV. JOHN ELIOT, The " Apostle of the North American Indiane."

The Rev. John Eliot was born in England in 1604, he emigrated to America in November 1631; and was soon after settled, at Roxbury, as an Independent Minister; where he continued, in a wise, holy, and zealous course of active service, till the year 1690; having spent nearly sixty years in promoting the interests of his Master's Kingdom, both among the people of his own peculiar charge, and very extensively and successfully among the miserable heathen around him.

Mr. Eliot was educated at Cambridge, [England.] Of his younger years his Biographer writes :-

He had the singular happiness and privilege of an early conversion from the ways of sin. One of the principal instruments which God used in filling his mind with good principles, was that venerable Thomas Hooker, of whom worthy Master Fuller could write : " As Latimer would not stick to say, St. Bilney;' so neither I to say 'St. Hooker.' . His liberal Education having now the addition of Religion to direct and improve it, it gave such a bias to his young soul, as quickly discovered itself in very signal instances. His first appearance in the world after his education, was in the difficult and unthankful, but very necessary employment of a Schoolmaster; which employment he discharged with good fidelity. And, as this first essay of his improvement was no more disgrace unto him, than it was unto the famous Hierom, Whitaker, Vines, and others, that they thus began to be serviceable; so it rather prepared him for the further service, which his mind was now set upon. He was of worthy Mr. Thomas Wilson's mind, that the calling of a Minister was the

only one wherein a man might be more serviceable to the Church of God than in that of a Schoolmaster.

Before Mr. Eliot left England, he had engaged himself to a worthy young lady, who followed him the next year to America, where they were married in October, 1632.

This wife of his youth (says Dr. Mather, with his accustomed but agreeable quaintness) lived with him until she became the stoff of his age; and she left him not until about three or four years before his departure to those heavenly regions, where they now together see Light. She was a woman very eminent, both for Holiness and Usefulness; and she excelled most of the daughters that have done virtuously. God made her a blessing, not only to her family, but to her neighborhood: and when, at last, she died, I heard and saw her aged husband, who else very rarely wept. yet now with tears over the coffin, before the good people a vast confluence of which were come to her funeral, say, " Here lies my dear, faithful, pious, prudent, praying wife! I shall go to her, and she shall not return to me!" My reader will, of his own accord, excuse me from bestowing any further epitaphs upon that gracious woman.

Six children were the fruit of this marriage; five sons and one daughter. The daughter and one of the sons survived their parents. Three sons died young. Their father had dedicated them all to the work of the ministry; and one of these three, who bore his parent's name, had lived to become a zealous and able preacher both to the Settlers and the Indians, and died in the triumph of the faith. All his children gave such satisfactory evidence of sincere piety, that our Eliot, venerable in years and in virtues, would say, " I have had six children : and I bless God for his free grace ! they are all either with Christ, or in Christ; and my mind is now at rest concerning them." And when some asked him how he could bear the death of such excellent children, he meekly replied: " My desire was, that they should serve God on earth; but, if God will choose to have them rather serve Him in heaven, I have nothing to object against it: His will be done." His youngest son, Benjamin, was many years his own assistant in the ministry; and, as a son with his father, served him in the G spel. He also died before his father. His third son, Joseph, survived him, and mim ter.

Before we proceed to detail the history of Mr. Eliot's attempts to evangelize the Indians, we shall abstract from his Biographer a view of his character, both as a Christian and a minister, that our readers may see how fitly God had prepared him for the great work to which he was to be called.

His Character as a Christian. He was a MAN OF PRAYER -He not only made it his daily practice to enter into his closet, and shut his door, and pray to his Father in secret; but he would, not rarely, set apart days for fasting and prayer. Especially when there was any remarkable difficulty before him, he took this way to encounter and overcome it; being of Dr. Preston's mind, that " when we would accomplish any great things, the best policy is to work by an engine which the world sees nothing of." He kept his heart in a frame for prayer with a marvellous constancy; and was continually provoking thereto all that were about him. When he heard any considerable news, his usual and speedy reflection thereon would be, " Brethren, let us turn all this into prayer !" When he entered a house where he was familiar, he would often say, " Come, let us not have a visit without a prayer: let us pray down the blessing of heaven on your family before we go." Where, especially, he came into a company of ministers, before he had sat long with them they would look to hear him urging-" Brethren, the Lord Jesus takes much notice of what is done and said among his ministers when they are together. Come, let us pray before we part!" He was a mighty and a happy man, that had his quiver full of the heavenly arrows of ejaculatory prayer: and, when he was never so straitly besieged by human occurrences, yet he fastened the wishes of his devout soul unto them, and very dexterously shot them up to heaven over the head of all.

In serious and savory DISCOURSE, his tongue was like the pen of a ready writer.—He was, indeed, sufficiently pleasant and witty in conversation: but he had a remarkable gravity mixed with it, and a singular skill in raising some holy observations out of whatever matter of discourse lay before him. Doubtless he imposed it as a law upon himself, that he would leave something of God and heaven and religion with all that should come near him, so that in all places his company was attended with majesty and reverence.

He was A MIGHTY STUDENT OF THE BIBLE .- It was unto him as his necessary food : nor would he, upon easy terms, have gone one day together without

using a portion of the Scriptures as an antidote against the infection of temptazion, and would prescribe this to others.

He had a HIGH REVERENCE FOR THE HOUSE OF GOD. If ever any man could, he might pretend unto that evidence of uprightness, Lord, I have loved the habitation of thy house. It is hardly conceivable, how, in the midst of so many studies and labors as he was engaged in at home, he could possibly repair so frequently to the ministry of others Here he expressed a diligent attention by a watchful and wakeful posture, and by turning to the texts quoted by the preacher: and they, whose good hap it was to go home with him, were sure of having another sermon by the way.

HIS OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH was remarkable. He knew that our whole religion fares according to our Sabbaths; that poor Sabbaths makes poor Christians; and that a strictness in our Sabbaths inspires a vigor into all our other duties. Hence, in his work among the Indians, he brought them, by a particular article, to bind themselves, as a principal means of confirming them in Christianity, " To remember the Sabbath-day, to keep it holy, as long as we live." For himself, the sun did not set the evening before the Sabbath, till he had begun his preparation for it. Every day was a sort of Sabbath to him; but the Sabbath-day was with him a type and foretaste of heaven: nor would you hear any thing drop from his lips on that day but the milk and honey of that country, in which there yet remaineth a rest for the people of God.

His MORTIFICATION was exemplary. Never did I see a person more dead to all the sinful pleasures of this life. He became so nailed unto the cross of the Lord Jesus Christ, that the grandeurs of this world were unto him just what they would be to a dying man. Early from his bed, and abstemious in his diet, he endeavored to draw others to partake with him in the pleasures which he derived therefrom. When especially he thought the countenance of a minister shewed that he made much of himself, he would say, " Study mortification, brother! study mortification!" Modest in his own apparel, when he once saw some scholars, whom he thought a little too guady in their clothes: " Humiliamini, Juvenes, humiliamini !" (" Away with your vanity, Young Men, away with your vanity !") was his immediate compliment to them.

His CHARITY was a star of the first magnitude in the bright constellation of his virtues, and the rays of it were various and extensive.

His Liberality went much beyond the proportion of his little estate in the importunity, press his neighbors to join with him in his acts of beneficence-The poor counted him their Father; and repaired still unto him, with a filial confidence, in all their necessities. And when his age had unfitted him for almost all employment, he would sometimes answer when asked how he did: " Alas! my understanding leaves me; my memory fails me; my utterance fails me: but, I thank God, my charity holds out still. I find that rather grow than fail !"

But, beside these more substantial expressions of his charity, he made the odours of that grace yet more fragrant unto all that were about him, by that Pitifulness and that Peacefulness, which rendered him yet further amiable.

If any of his neighborhood were in distress, he was like a brother born for their adversity. He would visit them. and comfort them, with a most fraternal sympathy: yea, it is not easy to recount how many days of prayer with fasting he pursuaded his neighbors to keep with him on the behalf of those whose calamities he found himself touched withal .-It was an extreme satisfaction to him that his wife had attained to a considerable skill in physic and surgery, which enabled her to dispense many safe, good, and useful medicines to the poor; and hundreds of sick, and weak, and maimed people owed praises to God for the bengut which therein they freely received of her. Her husband would still be casting oil into the flames of that Charity, wherein she was, of her own accord, abundantly forward, thus to be doing of good unto all, and he would urge her to be serviceable to the worst enemies he had in the world.

His charity led him also to Peace .-When he heard any Ministers complain, that such and such in their flocks were too difficult for them, the strain of his answer still was-" Brother, compass them !" and, " Brother, learn the meaning of those three little words-Bear: Forbear: Forgive." Nay, his love of Peace sometimes almost made him to sacrifice Right itself. When there was laid before an assembly of Ministers a bundle of papers, which contained certain matters of contention between some persons, which our Eliot thought should rather unite, with an amnesty on all their former quarrels, he, with some imitation of what Constantine did on a similar occasion, hastily threw the papers into the fire before them all, and immediately said-" Brethren, wonder not at what I have done : I did it on my knees this morning before I came among you."

His charity disposed him to continual Benedictions on those that he met withal. He had a heart full of good wishes, and a mouth fall of kind blessings, for them.

And he often made his expressions very wittily agreeable to the circumstances in which he saw the persons : sometimes, when he came into a family, he would call for all the young people in it, that so he might very distinctly lay his holy hands upon every one of them, and bespeak the mercies of Heaven for themall.

His RESIGNATION to the will of God was very great. Sore afflictions befel him, especially when he was called to follow his hopeful and worthy sons, some of them desirable preachers, to their graves : but be sacrificed them like another Abraham, with such a sacred indifferency as made all the spectators to say, " This could not be done without the fear of God!" Yea, he bore all his trials with an admirable patience; and seemed loth to have any will of his own, that should not be wholly melted and moulded into the will of his Heavenly Father. When sinking at sea, the boat in which he was having been upset by a larger vessel, & he imagined he had but one breath more to draw in this world, it was, " The will of the Lord be done!"

He arrived, indeed, at a remarkable HEALTH OF SOUL; and he was kept, in a bles el measure, clear of those distempers which too often disorder the most of men. By living near to God, and dwelling as under the shadow of the Almighty, he contracted a more exquisite sense of mind than is usual among Christians -If he said of any affair, " I cannot bless it!" it was a worse omen to it than the most inauspicious presages in the world.

Such is the picture of this exalted man, drawn by one who had the advantage of long and intimate converse with him, and exhibited before multitudes who were the most competent judges of its fidelity. It cannot be thought extraordinary, if a man so unaffectedly dead to this world and so wholly occupied with the concerns and interests of a better, should be ill qualified to conduct his temporal concerns. But it pleased God to bless him, as we have seen, with a wise and prudent wife. Under her good management his private affairs were kept in order, while he was dedicating himself wholly to that great work to which he was called. So entirely, indeed, had she eased him of those concerns, that when one day some of his own cattle stood before his door, his wife, to try him, asked him whose they were, she found, as she expected, that he knew nothing of the matter.

In his FAMILY-GOVERNMENT, indeed, he was most exemplary, as his success with his children may sufficiently discover. The wife who was given to him as a blessing from God, " he loved, prized, and cherished," says his biographer, " with a kindness that notably representtaught his chuch to expect from the Lord Jesus Christ. His whole conversation with her had that sweetness, gravity, and modesty, that every one called them Zacharias and Elizabeth. His family was a little Bethel. Unto daily prayers, his manner was to prefix the reading of the Scripture; which being done, he made his young people choose a certain passage in the chapter, and give him some observations of their own upon it : by this method, he did mightily sharpen and improve, as well as try, their understandings; and endeavored to make them wise unto salvation. He was very strict in their education; and more careful to mend any error in their hearts and lives, than he could have been to cure a blemish in their bodies. No exorbitances or extravagancies could find a room under his roof: nor was his house any other than a School of Piety. One might have there seen a perpetual mixture of a Spartan and a Christian discipline. Whatever decay there might be upon Family-Religion among us, us for our Eliot, we knew him, that he would command his children and his household after him, that they should keep the way of the Lord." (To be continued.)

## DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Extracts from the Report of the Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Indians and others in North-America. Read and accepted Nov. 8, 1816.

STOCKBRIDGE INDIANS. The labors of the missionary at New-Stockbridge appear to be assiduous, and, in a degree successful. From the journals of Rev. Mr. Sergeant, no very material change appears to have occurred in the mission. Sermons and expositions of the Scriptures are statedly continued on the Lord's day. It is gratifying to learn, that catechetical exercises are also uniformly attended on that day, for the instruction of the children; and that the Lord's supper is duly administered.-The missionary avails himself of favorable seasons and occurrences for giving religious advice or admonition. . At " a funeral among the pagan Oneidas, so called, a good number being collected on the occasion," he "improved the opportunity to give them a long exhortation on the important subject of religion, being assisted by a good interpreter. All appeared very attentive and serious."— Among a people apparently "cast off," it is pleasing to find the missionary recording examples of the influence of the gospel in regulating the life, and imparting hope in death. He attended the funeral of a young woman, " who hopefuldied in the faith; and preached a ser-

mon on the occasion." After preaching several times at a house " where was an amiable young woman, dangerously sick and under serious impressions, very anxious to hear the word of God," at the close of the service, she " manifested, by her answers to questions,a humble, penitent temper of mind; gained the charity of a number of members of the church, who were present, that she was hopefully become a friend of Christ; and, at her most earnest request," he " administered the ordinance of baptism to her."-He afterwards wrote: " Attended the funeral of the above mentioned young woman, who, I have good reason to believe, went to rest. Some of her last words were, "I die, I leave you. O, my jriends, forsake drinking poisonous Itquor. O prize the great privileges you enjoy. Don't fut off the concerns of your precious souls." At another time, he " preached a funeral sermon, on occasion of the death of an aged woman and member of the church, who had maintained a Christian life for near forty years." On the 21st of December he writes: "My people agreed to unite with the people of New-England in observing this is a day of thanksgiving and praise to God. A sermon was preached on the occasion . . . . My people spent the evening in singing, in which they have made great progress." After catechising a few children who live in his neighborhood, at his own house, (" as I constantly practice," he observes, " every Lord's day.) an elderly man, born blind, who constantly attends on this exercise, and has for some time been under religious impressions, after the children were dismissed, asked me for a piece of bread. I gave it him. He then turned with his face to the wall; I took notice of his lips, and was satisfied that, in a silent manner, he returned thanks to the Lord for the food he had taken. He then rose from his seat, and said to me, The seventh day from this I shall be here again to be taught my catechism." It is affecting to find a single instance (happy were there not many such !) of ignorance and stupidity among our own people, surpassing what is found even among Indians. The missionary writes, " By request, visited a white woman, who lay dangerously ill in the neighborhood-endeavored to impress religious truths upon her mind; but found her much more stupid and ignorant than the natives." In 1814, there

were 13 births and 9 deaths in the town. In March, 1815, Mr. Sergeant, with two of the Indian Chiefs, visited the schools. In the first school they found 20 or 50, mostly small children. " They appeared well, and had made good progress in reaumy." Adet .. was given to the master, a young Indian well quantited for teaching, relative to some improvement that might be made; an exhortation was given to the children; and the visit closed with prayer. " In the second school we found," says the missionary, " about the same number of children, but older. Two classes read well in the Bible. Two girls, between 9 and 11 years of age, read & pronounced as well as any children of that age lever heard. They were from a family of the Delawares, who generally speak English in their houses. They had likewise made good progress in their writing" The examination was concluded, as in the former instance, with an exhortation and prayer. The third school had been kept by a white man, who was dismissed for unfaithfulness. It was the missionary's intention to put Levi Konkpot in his place Having attended the funeral of a young woman, whom he had lately baptized, he remarks, that he had reason to hope she died in faith. The copy of a letter is inserted in the missionary's journal, "addressed," he says, " to my children, from a young man and member of our church." It is subscribed " Jehoiakim Wanauwas;" and is an agreeable specimen of intellectual, moral and religious improvement, acquired within the sphere of the Indian mission In June last (1816) the Rev. Dr. Backus, president of Hamilton College, preached for the missionary, " to very great acceptance."-" In the forenoon his Sermon was interpreted to the Indians by Capt. Hendrick." It appears that, about two years since, in consideration of the general inattention and indifference to religious concerns, Mr. Sergeant advised the church, or serious part of his people, to set up meetings for prayer. The advice was complied with; and to these meetings, with the divine blessing, he ascribes a revived and serious attention, which has extended to " some of the most abandoned." Several instances of serious inquiry and of hopeful piety are recorded. Mr. Sergeant mentions the accession of two Indian families from Kent, in Connecticut, where, they informed him, there were nearly one hundred Indians, principally brought up among white people, and taught to do all kinds of work. They could spin, and weave, and manufacture all kinds of cloth. As their old people were all dead, and their lands mostly sold, it was expected they would all move and settle among the Stockbridge Indians. They had been taught to read; and, from what little opportunity our missionary had had with them, "they appeared the most civilized natives he had ever seen. On leaving the Indians, to visit his friends in New-England, some of the most religious of them requested him, as he

would have an opportunity to see many good white people, to express to them their desire, " that all praying people would remember the poor Indians, and plead at the throne of grace for temporal and spiritual blessings to be bestowed on

Capt. Hendrick Aupaumut and his

companion have returned from the In-

the poor natives."

dian country, about 700 miles to the west of New-Stockbridge, " having been absent six years, laboring to promote the peace and tranquility of the Indian tribes." Soon after his return, in a long speech, he reported all his proceedings to his tribe and people. Accon panying our missionary's journal is Capt. Hendrick's written "Sketch of the western Indians, who reside along the banks of the White River, and Wabash, on Indiana Territory," where, he says, he "resided six years by the appointment of general government to instruct the natives of that country the arts of agriculture, and to promote peace, &c." . . . " Previous to that time," he adds, " my nation had renewed the covenant of friendship, which was established between our forefathers and theirs." A few extracts from this aboriginal sketch, containing facts and hints, that may be of use to the Society, are subjoined. " Those tribes, to wit, Delawares, Monsies, Nanticokes, ever consider my nation as their nearest friends; they live on the first mentioned river. The Miamis on the Wabash, and the other tribes on the west north, and east of the above mentioned places, are all at peace, and linked together in a covenant of friendship." When he first became acquainted with those nations, "they were all strongly prejudiced against the people of the United States, whom they called Bigknives, which they look upon as a terrible name." These prejudices he ascribes to the conduct of the Bigknives, in killing the natives or driving them from the sea shore, violating the trestics made with the Indians, and taking away their lands " without purchasing it from them," and particularly, after having christianized some of those tribes, the nefarious conduct of "butchering and burning them both small and great, which took place at or near Muskingum, in the late revolutionary war, at which time they killed 36 innocent people; and have killed friendly Indians at different times since. The above horrid transactions have been sounded in the ears of the neighboring tribes, and which the Indians have retated to me several times." Having mentioned the "very wicked" conduct of the traders who have resided among them, and the enticoments of the British by presents and otherwise to induce them to be on their side, Capt. Hendrick adds: u. By what I have stated, that is by the conduct of British subjects while they control Americans, were such, much blood has been spilt in Indian country; and it creates what white people commonly call Savages. And by the conduct of the Bigknives toward the Indians, it made them still wild. . . It may be proper to notice here, that the Delawares, and my nation, and Monsies, have been looked upon by the western tribes as their Grandfathers; that we have much influence among them; and that a little before the forementioned Christians were killed, the chief warrior of the Delawares, named Pokconchelot, determine to send a message to all the different tribes, to recommend Christian Religion to them, to advise them to adopt or admit preachers in their towns in case they would come : But when the Christian Indians were destroyed, he gave it up .-Thus it seems the devil had the advantage to frustrate the good designs of religious people. And I have known many instances when well disposed white people spoke to the Indians to give them good advice, the Indians would say, It is an intrigue. Indeed their prejudices were so great against the Bigknives, it was very difficult to make them believe that there are many good people among them. And after I find their real situation and feelings, then I began to take pains to correct their errors, inform them that there are many good people in the United States, and also among the English; that if the white people were all very wicked, my nation and the other nations on the east might have been all destroyed long ago; that it is true, there have been very wicked white people among both nations even to that day; that those wicked people ever have had the first chance to live on the borders of the Indians to use the natives as they please. And I often told them, that if the good religious people have had the first chance to settle among the natives, the destruction of so many thousands of both colors might have been prevented; and that since the United States have obtained Independence, the President and his great counsellors have taken measures to protect the natives; and many of their religious people are looking on Indians with an eye of pity. By talking to them repeatedly in this manner, they by degrees appear to be willing to lay aside their prejudices, and acknowledge what I have related must be true. And I have find that there are many well disposed Indians, who would be glad to hear instruction, but still afraid . . . and many of them have often told me, that if my people should come and live in that country, they would join them immediately, to live with them, and follow civiligation, &c. HENDRICK AUPAUMUT."

New-Stockbridge, March 4, 1816.

NARRAGANSET TABLE

Mr. Suones, after an intermin dian School from the 6th of Oct date of our last account of it,) of Dec. then resumed his ontinued them until the 30th of He appears to have been zen leavors and unwearied in his useful knowledge among the Indian and youth, and to promote Christian piety among the Indians at large numerated many difficulties, while encounter, he adds : "Yet, in the these, it hath pleased Gos, in an united prayers of his people. to en degree, with success, the benevolen made by the Society for propagating pel. I feel highly gratified that leachildren have attended better than better than the standard of the standard section. withstanding the unusual severity of ter, which, in their circumstances, justified negligence; and that the ment in reading, catechism, spel little in arithmetic, has been as p schools in general in Massachus invariably attended morning at prayers in school, and, when the largest, heard them read four times, twice out of the book, and catech part, each day, and, when the school more times. I have employed to more, than six hours a day intead at school; attended the Indian men Sabbath I think I have met sid Sabbaths-visited, in all, about 70 some of them many times ; distrib 20 primers, and as many bibles, and of tracis, sermons, and other religi and occasionally taught children ton school. I short, it has been my a ness, every day, to teach what little pable of, reading and religion" number of scholars, this term, w mest that attended at any one time

Mr. Shores now declined the a gave it as his opinion, that it would mote the object of this mission, to ter for the school, who should be a authorised to give public religious to the Indians. The Rev. Dr. B. with the Rhode-Island Missionary which he is President, has steady ously co-operated with us in con-mission,) having given us advices u purport, a new arrangement was the Select Committee, on a recofrom Rhode-Island, engaged Mr. s. mond for two months' service at and the vicinity, and for one month town. The first of these flusions ed; the last, from obstacles that a surmountable, he judged it necessary. Having inquired of Dr. Patter a

Mr. Hitchcock, at Newport one state of the Indians, the mission to Charlestown, and called on the

tendant, whose dispesition tourd and account of the state of the in alike discouraging. Toby Rosal Indian of some education, who the design of his mission, appeared it; but told him that the Indians unsettled state, and expressed is the mission would be unsuccessful ceived me kindly," adds Mr. Ray went around with me, and intoo 18 Indian families. I conversely the importance of educating the He proposed to open the school; of them refused to do any thing se called on Mr Boremsdes, who in that such was the disorderly state it would be impossible to effects On Lord's day, at a meeting old dians at the school-house for me ship, "they considered the mea-but were willing that he should turn." Availing himself of this tempted to preach to them two st it was amidst so much disorder face of such prejudices, that = 5 to result from the service. His pen the achool was equally unsure Indians having become disaffected only person, in whose family an school-master can be accommon dian council met and agreed, the boarded there, they would not their children to school, nor her He spent four days in endeavoning them, but in vain. Finding that no service to them, according tions, he left them. He was 1891 Indian mission, during which time 3 sermons, and visited 20 families aging as this last effort of the Sa half of that wretched people, may Committee, believing that the pri of its failure was incidental s have not abandoned the hope of cess. A more favorable openin newal of the mission may herealt In the mean time, consultation pected friends in Rhule-Islands and it is recommended to the S tinue their attention to a people less need their compassion to having apparently for feited their

ONEIDA INDIA

( To be Continued.

Abjuration of Pagan FROM THE ALBANY DAILY Eleazer Williams, son of Thes War Chief of the Iroquois natis

has officiated as a religious Inst the Oneida Indians for nine mol party of that nation have here to Paganism, and have been alve ted the "the Pagan party" of a tion of Indians. The following of addressed to the Governor of ces the success of Mr. William and will be pleasing to the pair ary labors in particular, and tolk

To His Excellency the Governo New-York

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELL We, the Chiefs and print part of the Oneida nation of fore known and distinguished Party, in the name of the said party to address your Excellency on a we hope will be as pleasing to you

We no longer own the name, have abandoned our *Lucla*, and have fixed our hopes on the deemer. In evidence of this and the property when t tender to your Excellency, quivocally, our abjuration God, and our only hope of sa We believe in God the Fal and Preserver of all things—s

gracious and most merci-ET INDIANS. od the Savinur of the world—the ed God and mon-and that all 6th of Oct. 181 is him, and embrace him, in orat of it,) until the d his instructions he 30th of March alvation. We believe in God the Sanctifier and Comforter nden of men. We believe in a proction, and a future Judgment, d in his labors to any the Indian chapte pkind shall be judged according We believe the Scriptures to te Christian virta of God and that in them are conincsneceasary to man's salvation. your Excellency this abstract Yer, in the mide in order to demonstrate the in:retaining any longer the name n, in answer ple, to crown, We trust, that through the mercy the benevolent is here abandoned the character of for propagating the is also abandon the name. for request your Excellency, that d better than before ransactions with this State, we ual severity of the and distinguished as "The reumstances, mi in Party of the Oneida nation of and we pray that your Excellency d means as may be necessary and and that their ism, spelling, has been as gre use us to be known an I recognized .Massachusetts. that nome. And in the name of morning and and and, when the sch

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Excellence's most sincere friends. in General Council at Oneida, this offith day of January, 1817. wing Indians subscribed to the anemaking his mark.] theat, Jacob Atoni, William Tegarentotashon William Toniateshen, William Tehoiatat-he,

Peter Tewaserashe.

# CIETY ISLANDS.

Holatry Renounced !

migintelligence extracted from a Wies paper, is a pleasing confirbe we have heretofore published peress of the Mission at Eimeo. ] (N. S. Wales ) June 1, 1816. bel. She sailed from the andreiched Morea (Eimeo,) one Islands, where the Missionaries dwelt, about the 6th of Jan. , which was beautiful in itself, by, which was beautiful in reserve and nation; the aborigines, who aths since, were cruel pagans, are to Christianity; their idolatry wars are at an end; and under their Missionary friends they me a good and happy people. sof Bola Bola made Capt. C. ther Deiry, which consisted of a on 5 to 6 feet long, and 2 or 3 with a number of faces carved up parted with it a proof of their prejudices a marree has not with absolute power; the afmid that he might abuse it; such the convert to Christian the fear is supposed ungroundsdes on a small spot, a few hunin from Taheit; and seems in

Muf perfect content of mind, disto all his countrymen that apand indiscriminately bestowing those who had been his enepon his approved friends. In ful has been the change, that it concluded a miracle has been

e concluded a muraum the minds of the people. SELECTIONS.

Shoth Low .- In the Legislature la 24th, Mr Languedoc's bill for good order during Sundays in the wet the bill; there had never been with world, except in this prolaliw was a reflection upon the untry, for it implied that the and indecent, that they in order on Sundays without bles at the church door. If and at the head of the Clergy would find ways and means

ich, without the aid of Mr.

is bill. - [ The bill passed.]

An important act, if executthe House of Representatives press the practice of Gamance as follows :- If any in the space of 24 hours, win dice, billiards, back-gammon, enck-fighting, the sum of five convicted thereof, he shall his office, and be incapable office under the state for one If any lawyer, shall so win or f convicted, his license shall one year, and no license shall ay person to practice law for conviction. If any tovernth his knowledge permit any his house, or out-house, and his license shall be forfeited, again be licensed for one year.

ated - A bill is before the WYork to amend the act reguns; and which among other s, that no spirituous liquors and drank in any room occuor in any apartment commuire, by the owner or keeper the penalty of \$25.

inkards .- On the 4th inst. the was found in an old buildfrozen. He had been seea in a state of intoxication. -A man who had establishwas about to erect his his neighbor's advice what e on it, who replied, " Write

Society was established in Wilee, on the 16th Dec. last. The West-Tennessee Bapciety, auxiliary to the Bap-rign Missions." Their Conas have been published one dollar entitles to mem-Bethell is President.

tew Baptist Meetingd, (N. H) was dedicated the by key. Dr. Baldwin, of ting house, the building of ted the beginning of last \$3000. On the 8th inst. the at auction, and were struck 00, and all taken up in one of dedication, Mr. Groros d as an Evangelist.

Emancipation.- The Dutch and native inbabitants of Columbo, on the island of Ceylon, have formally agreed to emancipate all children of their slaves, born after Aug. 12, 1816.

Philanthropic .- In the county of Safford, Va. where serious distress was apprehended from the failure of corn-crops, a subscription of \$4000 was raised in a few days, to supply the poor and needy with the staff of life.

Relief of the Poor .- The citizens of Philadel. phia, have called a public meeting for the pur-pose of adopting some general, and efficacious means, for relieving the distresses of the suffering poor, during the inclemency of winter.

" The Assistance Society" has lately been established by the citizens of New York, for the relief of poor and distressed families during the winter Committees are appointed in each ward, to ascertain the objects of distress, and to afford such relief as is in their power. A general meeting of the citizens was called to aid the funds of this timely and humane asso-

Distribution of Fuel-The severity of the season has awakened the sympathy and called forth the charity of the rich, to an honorable degree. In Beverly, a generous distribution of wood was lately made by a gentleman of Boston, who does not forget his native place; and in Salem, liberal donations of the same nature have recently taken place for the relief of the needy. A more comforting charity could not be exercised, in this extraordinary degree of cold.

Salem Gaz. Judicious Charity.—He that gives employ to the poor, and pays for it, does better perhaps than he who gives money. How many persons, in good circumstances, delay, from some pru dential motive, to have some article of me-chanic's or other labor done for them-or who clumsily attempt to do such jobs for them. selves-who thus withhold from others that work, the want of which exposes individuals to inconvenience or suffering—and more than the pay is perhaps afterwards given as charity.

#### JOURNAL OF CONGRESS.

SENATE, Feb. 11-17.

Impost and Tonnage.
A committee was instructed to report on the expediency of continuing, after the third March next, the Act laying additional Duties

on Imposts and Tonnage.

A motion to instruct a committee to report on the expediency of exempting from the excise duties, Spirits distilled exclusively from fruit, was negatived.

Reduction of the Army. Mr. Mason (N H) moved, to instruct the Committee on Military Affairs, to bring in a bill to reduce the Army to the number of 5000

House, Feb. 8-17. The following resolution was referred to a Committee of the whole House :-

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to take measures for making, as far as practicable, and report to this House, at the next and every subsequent session of Congress, such roads, canals and improvements in water courses as are required in a general system of inland navigation and intercourse throughout the extent of the United States, and the territories thereof, best adapted to facilitate the intercourse necessary for personal, commercial & military purposes.

A motion for a bill to repeal the duty on Salt was negatived, 56 to 51.

Promu gation of the Laws.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, a Committee was instructed to report on the expediency of authorizing the Secretary of State to publish the laws of the United States in any number of Papers he may think proper, not exceeding

six in each State. Agreed to, 52 to 43. Internal Improvement. The engrossed bill to set apart the " Bonus," &c for Internal Improvements, was read a third time, and passed, \$6 to 84.

Abolition of the Loan Offices Mr. M'Kre reported a bill for the transfer of the duties of Commissioner of Loans to the Bank of the United States, and for the abolition of the offices of Commissioners of Loans .--Read twice and committed Niagara War Sufferers.

A bill to appropriate 340,000 dollars for the relief of the sufferers during the late war on the Niagara frontier, was taken up. Numerous attempts were made to include other sufferers in the bill; and the debate upon it continued until a late hour-

A bill to increase the duty on imported bar iron and bolts-was reported and read a first Free Blacks.

Mr. Pickering, from the Committee on the subject, reported a joint resolution, concerning the abolition of the traffic in slaves, and colonizing the free people of color, on the conti-

Indemnity for War Losses. The bill to appropriate 340,000 dollars for the relief of certain sufferers on the Niagara frontier, in the late war, was again discussed in committee of the whole

A motion to include in the bill the losses on the Chesapeuke bay, and its waters, made by Mr. Archer, occasioned much debate. Presidential Election.

Wednesday, Feb. 12 - This day was devoted to the ceremony of opening, counting, decla-Vice-President given by the Electoral Colleges of the several States. The Senate were introduced into the Chamber of Representatives at noon, the President taking the Speaker's Chair.—The Tellers then proceeded on their duty, and having opened all the returns, the President of the Senate proclaimed, that JAMES MONROE is elected President of the United States; and DANIEL D. TOMP. KINS Vice-President, for four years from and after the 4th of March next.

The following was the state of the votes :-For President. For Vice Pres. Monnos.King. Tonp. How'D.

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bert G. Harper 3, for Vice President.

On motion of Mr. Tait, the President of the U. S. was requested to cause a survey of the eastern entrance into Long-Island Sound, the harbor of Newport, Hampton Roads, and York River, by Commissioners; and that the said Comm ssioners report their opinions as to the practicability of defending the said sould, harbor and roads by fortifications; and the probable expense thereof. Also, a survey of the waters north of the Delaware, as a site for a Naval I epot, Rendezvous and Dock-Yard : and that the Report be made in the first week

of the next session. The bill to amend the " Claims Law," so called, was again d scussed After a vote to reconsider a former vote, a motion was made to strike out the first section of the bill, and decided as follows :- Yeas 20, Nays 17. So the motion succeeded to strike out the first section of the bill.

Massachusetts Claims. On motion of Mr. Pairis, the Secretary of War was directed to lay before this House any information in the possession of the Depart-ment, relative to the claims of the State of Massachusetts for payment of the expenses of the militia ordered out by the Executive authority of that State during the late war.

Internal Duties. Mr. Williams, of N. C. moved, that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to report a bill for the repeal of the Internal Duties. Laid on the table.

Reduction of the Army.

Mr. Cannon called up his motion made some time since, declaring the expediency of re-ducing the Standing Army. The House re-fused then to take it up 73 to 56.

Appropriation Bill
The House proceeded in the consideration of this bill. The appropriation for intercourse with the Barbary Powers was reduced from 72,000 to 47,000. Bill passed to be engrossed. On mot on of Mr. Edwards a committee was instructed to report on the expediency of

amending the Excise Laws so as to allow persons distilling spirits from fruit, the option of paying the duty on the quantity d stilled.

Repeal of Internal Duties. The proposition, offered by Mr. Williams, a few days since, on this subject, was taken up, and underwent a long and very animated discussion. After some debate, and the u-ual hour of adjournment having arrived, a loud call of the Question was demanded; but the House refused a motion to adjourn. Mr. Webster, and some other members, objecting to this wholesale course of business; Mr. Ingham, moved to amend the Resolution, so as to specify the repeal of each of the Internal Taxes distinctly. [This will bring before the House, separately, the question of repealing each Tax.]

After some conversation, arising from the new shape which was thus given to the propo-sition, a motion to adjourn prevailed by a small majority.

REMARKS.

The National Intelligencer, thus remarks on the two important propositions in the above Journal :- "The business before Congress has taken an unexpected turn. Instead of being engaged in discussing the variety of important measures which have been matured for their consideration, the House of Representatives is engaged in the consideration of a pro-position to repeal all the Interval Taxes. Although the prospect is, that this proposition will receive the assent of the House of Representatives in its present shape, there is scarcely a possibility of its receiving the stamp of law at this session. In the Senate, too, a proposition has been offered to reduce the army. There is as little prospect, we think, that, at this late period of the session, this important measure will be adopted; as that the taxes will be dispensed with. It is our impression that neither the Taxes nor the Army will be reduced at the present session: though the discussion of these propositions may and probably will pave the way for a different disposition of one or both of them at the next session."

## THE RECORDER.

BOSTON:

The Converted Jew. The Rev. Mr. Faxy, who has been on a visit here from New York, has preached five times in this town-three of them in Parkstreet church, to extremely crowded audiences; of whom were many of the Clergy of this town and vicinity. On Monday evening after an able and impressive serms on the situation of the Jews at the present time, and the importance of the measures instituted for their Conversion, there was a concerning object; in lars made in aid of this interesting object; in there were found in the Conversion, there was a collection of 223 doltox a gold ring, and a breast pin -Cent.

The Corporation of Yale College, on Wedneeday the 12th inst appointed to the office of President of that institution, the Rev . HENRY DAVIS, D. D. President of Middlebury College, Vt. and President elect, of Hamilton College, N. Y. They also appointed the Rev. Professor Poaten, of the Andover Institution, Professor of Divinity. The two offices were held by the late President Dwight An Eulogy of the late President, was pronounced on Wednesday, before the corporation and citizens, by Professor Silliman.

Proposals have been issued, for publishing, by subscription. A System of Divinity, in a series of Sermons, by Dr. Dwight.

A lease for the term of ninety-nine years, of the Province House, with the land belonging to it, lately granted by an act of the Legislature to the Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital, was on Tuesday sold at auction, to David Greenough, Esq. The term sold for the sum of 8,333 dollars, 33 cts. an annual rent of 2000 dollars being reserved, and the lessee being bound to erect a block of brick buildings the premises. The Trustees of the Hospital will therefore realize from the estate the annual income of 2500 dollars.

Wednesday being the first day of the open-ing of the Provident Institution, there were deposited, by 33 depositors, \$1,111. There were two deposits of one dollar each, and one, by an industrious barber of this town, of \$250.

Another store on Rowe's wharf, was broken open on Saturday night, the perpetrators of the felony (Boys) were tracked by some coffee stolen, from the store to their homes, where they were apprehended on Sunday morning.

FIRE -OnSunday evening, about 11 o'clock, the alarm of fire was given, which proved to be at Leachmore's Point; in a building occu-pied as a Pottery, and owned by the Boston Porcelain Company. The wind being favorable, the fire was prevented from extending to an adjoining building. We learn, a man was injured by falling from the roof. Great Squirrel Hunt.

Eighty-six gentlemen of the town of Newfor the purpose of a Squirrel hunt-and after being out a day, returned with 5000 Squirrels with a variety of other game, amounting in the whole to 5934, measuring 23 bushels.

A Wild Cat has been lately killed, no more than eighteen miles from this place in the town of Andover. It was shot while parrying the attacks of a large dog, in its hind legs, by a gentleman who was in search of rabbits, and afterwards killed by the but end of his fowl-ing piece. It had been before frequently seen, in one instance sprung at a woman who was riding alone, with such violence as to break the back of the chaise; but the woman reached her own door, in a state of insensibility, hav-

ing received no injury but from her fright.

A Bear has been seen in the wood where the wild out was killed.— Daily Adv.

#### DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

State Prison at Auburn.-The walls of the State Prison at Auburn, in New York, will inclose five acres of ground. The prison will be in front 276 feet, and 40 feet deep, with wings of the same depth extending back 242 feet -- 3 stories high, to be built of stone and calculated to conta # 1000 convicts at use ful tabor.

The number of onvicts in the Maryland State Prison is 266-186 of them males-58 employed in weaving-45 in shoe-making-42 in smithery-10 in brushmaking-33 in spinning, &c.

Crimes - David Jordan, convicted of forgery in Savannah, Geo. has been sentenced to be hanged - John Gibson, a colored man, charged with having mixed poison in a dish served up to the passengers and crew of the sch. Maria, of which all were made sick, and one died, has been tried, found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged in Charleston, S. C. The evidence was circumstant al, but his previous threats to "to give the crew a dose," and his conduct in the whole affair, left no doubts in the minds of the jury of his guilt.

Fires.-In Lexington, Ken. Reed's livery sta ble was destroyed the 18th inst. and twenty-two valuable horses perished. In Charleston, S. C. a Varnish Manufactory was destroyed Feb 8th, with 350 barrels of tar, turpentine. &c A blockmaker's shop and another building conti gunusly situated, were also burnt. Loss \$3500 The dwelling house of Mr. Geo. Edwards, of Northhampton, was consumed by fire, on the 14th inst. together with most of the furniture. A part of the loss has been made up to Mr. E. by the benevolence of his neighbors.

Dreadful Effects of the Severe Weather. The sloop Experiment, Capt. James Slater, from Tehefonets with fire wood, ran ashere on the 17th inst. within a mile and a half of the Light-House at Fort St. John. The Capt. one passenger (George Repshur.) a seaman,

and a boy perished with cold. N Orleans pap.
At Smithfield, R. I. on the even ag of the 4th inst. Thomas Gulley, perished with the cold .-He had been to Providence with a team; and on his return he had proceeded but about a mile from the last place at which he stopped, when (as there are certain indications) finding himself cold with riding, he jumped from his sled, but was already so benumbed, that he was unable to proceed far and fell into the snow beside the road, where he was found dead On the same evening a laboring man left.

Aldrich's Tavern in Smithfield, for his home, about two m les distant; but was not able to reach it before he perished. His body was found the next day near a tree, from which it apreared, he had with his feet, beaten the bark, in a fruitless struggle to warm himself.

Another person was found in Smithfield, the same evening, almost dead with cold; but upon being taken to a house, he with proper treatment recovered - Warcester Spy.

Mammoth Girl .- There is now living in the town of Windham, Greene Co New York, a girl, (Lydia Monroe,) who weighs 232 lbs .-She is very healthy and active, and possessed of uncommon stangth for a female.

# FOREIGN SUMMARY.

From the Havana

An arrival at Charleston, from Havana, brings accounts to Jan 30,-stating, that two Spinish frigates, and four schs. had arrived there from a cruise in the bay of Mexico.These accounts also state, the arrival of one frigate from Cadiz (not a fleet) and another frigate from Jamaica for the purpose of demand ing the money saved from the wreek of the Tay British sloop of war; which was found to have been taken into safe custody by the Spanish authorities; and on the arrival of the frigate was faithfully delivered up.

From St. Domingo. The Curacoa papers give accounts of a formidable expedition, preparing at Port au-Prince, against the Spanish colonies; a part of the fleet had sailed, supposed against Margaretta.

Gen. Mina writes to a friend in Baltimore, that although he had lost the vessel, in which he sailed, nothing could damp his courage or destroy the confidence which he felt in joining his patriot friends, and eventually securing the object of his great enterprise.

From Canada.

The Quebec and Montreal papers contain the Custom-House statement of the imports and exports at the port of Quebec in 1816. The official value of dry goods imported, paying a duty of 24 per cent. is 1,536,2961. The value duty of 24 per cent. is 1,556,2961. The value of other articles, paying specific duties is not officially given. I hey consist principally of Wines, about 300,000 gals. Rum, 1,092,500 do. Brandy, 31,600 do. Gin, 30,100 do. Whiskey, 107,745 do. Molasses, 135,241 do. Refined Sugar, 438,673 lbs Muscovado, 1.809, 422 do. Coffee, 335,441 do Tobacco, 46,562 do. Playing Cards, 45,797 packs. Tea, 218,969 lbs. and Salt, 219,826 minots—valued by the editor of the Montreal Herald at 618,5001. marking the total value of imports 2,174,7961.

editor of the Montreal Herald at 518,500% making the total value of imports 2,174,7961. Halifax currency, equally to \$8,699,184.

The exports are principally lumber of different kinds, Ashes, 70,609 cwt. Furs; a small quantity of grain, flour and provisions, & a few imported articles. The value estimations of the contraction of the co ed on the same authority is 480,000%. or \$1,920,000. The value of exports is about 140,-0001. greater than last year, which increase is principally in the export of Ashes, about half of which is from the United States and is paid for in specie. The export of furs is greatly di-minished, in consequence of the quarrel in which the North West Company have been involved. There has been a great failure in the export of the produce of the soil, in consequence of the remarkably unfavorable seasons for the last two years.

MARRIAGES. In New-York, Philip Jacobs, Esq. sged 80, the amiable Miss Eliz. Brown, aged 18 In Plattskill. Muster Levi Fowler, aged 17,

to Miss Lois Birdsall, aged 16 years. In Goshen, Maj. Ozias Humphreys, aged 60, to Miss Margaret Lish, aged 23; being the

Major's fifth wife. In Hinsdale, (N H.) Mr. John Barrett, to Miss Charlotte Thomas.

In Barnstable, Mr. Henry Custis, of Yarmouth, to Miss Sally Young.
In Boston, Mr. Cicero Smith; merchant, of Albany, to Miss Maria R. Bartlett, only dau,

DEATHS.

of the late Capt. William B.

In Norfolk, Virg. Mr. John Scott. A jury of inquest returned a verdiet of willful murder against one Bassett Everidge, who has escaped. In Trenton, (N. J.) Ebenezer Cowell, Esq. formerly Clerk of the Pleas of Hunterdon County-He was found dead in the house where he resided, and probably perished in consequence of the severity of the weather In Marlborough, (N. H.) Mr. Ecoch Rice,

37 : and in Cincinnatus, Mr. William Smith, 69 : both were apparently in perfect health a

few moments before they expired. In Smithfield, (R. I.) James Mitchel, alias James Mitchil Lindsay, aged about 23; he was found frozen to death.

In Northampton, (Ms.) Mrs SARAH STRONG, consort of the Hon Calks STRONG, late Chief M gistrate of this Commonwealth. In Marshfield, 11th inst. of the hooping

cough, the youngest daughter of Mr Luther Rogers, aged 30 days; and on the 15th, his el-dest daughter, Abigail Little, aged 8 years. In Orland, Me. Mrs. Mary, wife of Mr. John

Hancock, formerly of Boston, aged 78, having lived 56 years with her husband. In Brookfield, Mrs. Sally, wife of Mr. Jo-

seph Howe, jun. In Northborough, Mrs. Arethusa, wife of Mr. Taylor Brigham, aged 28. In Sherburne, Mr. Micah Holbrook, 85. In Sandwich, Mrs. Bathsheba Nye, consort

of the late Capt. Thomas Nye, 54. In Danvers, Mr. Elisha Putnam, 75.

In Newbaryport, Mr. Walter Piper, aged 72; Mr. Thomas Dodge, aged 62.
In Newbury, Col. Jacob Gerrish, aged 78—one of our valuable revolutionary patriots—Mrs Dolly Baily—widow Elizabeth Moody, a-

ged 97 years and six months. In Yarmouth, Mes. Hannah Sears, wife of Ebenezer S. aged 39.

In Salem, Widow Mary Harris, aged 46: Miss Nancy Brown, aged 16: Mrs. Bethia, wife of Mr. Joshua Pope, aged 53: Miss Eliza Foster, aged 19, Assistant Governess in the Female Asvium. In Marbiehead, Mr. Miles Newhall, 21.

In Milton, Mrs. Silence Swift, aged 60, widow of the late Mr. Jonathan Swift, of Andover.

At his seat in Quinty, Charles Miller Esq. aged 74, formerly of Boston in Newton, Miss Susan S. Cheney, aged 20. In Rexbury, Mr. Wm. Seaver, aged 52 In Medford, Mrs. Lydia Hall Floyde, wife of Mr. Isaac F. aged 39 In Brighton, Mr. He ry Dana, aged 54.

In Braintree, Mr. Benjamin Hayward 21. In Charlestown, Mrs Polly Bridge, wife of Jonathan B. aged 43; Mrs. Sarah, relict of Mr.

John Fox, aged 46. In Boston, Mrs. Deborah White, aged 58, relict of the late Mr. Issac W-Miss Lucy Nash, aged 15, daughter of Mr. Charles Nash, of Weymouth.—Maria Baker, aged 12. daughter of widow Sarah Harris.—Mrs. Betsey Smith, wife of Mr. W.lliam Smith, jun. 54—Samuel, son of John Poillips, aged 16, a member of the Freshman Glass, of Harvard University—Sarah Ann, daughter of Philip R. Ridgway, aged 13 months.—Joanna, daughter of Capt William P. Matchett, aged 22 months.—Mrs Eliza, wife of Mr. Samuel A. Shed, aged 27—Msr. Eliza-beth Ranger, aged 77—Mrs Mary Ellison, wife of the late Mr. Wm. E. aged 77—Mrs Rebecca Dean, 69 consort of Mr. Jones D. deceased.

CHEAP GOODS. JAMES BREWER, No. 76, Court-

Yard wide Cottons, at 1s. per yard-Flannels 20 cts .- nice Calicoes, at 10.64 (such as has been selling a short time since for 20.3d.)

Also, bleached and unbleached Shirtings and Sheetings,—with a variety of other Goods which will he old proportionably low. Feb. 25.

Linners and Shirting Cottons.

OSIAH DOW, up stairs, Cornhill square, offers great Bargains in Linnens—He has just received one case Thompson's bleach, presumed to be the finest in Boston and the best fabric .- Also, one case of 7-3 Colrain Linens, called leather Linens, on account of their un-common thickness and strength. Likewise, one case of Patent Steam Loom British Shirtings-with a variety of other articles which are offered very cheap for ready money. F.25.

Witherspoon on Education.

UST published, and for sale by CUMMINGS & HILLIARD, at the Boston Bookstore, No. 1, Cornhill, & S. T. Aumstrone. No. 50, Cornhill, LETTERS on the Education of Children, and on Marriage, by the Rev. John WITHER-spoon, D. D. Lt. D.

"Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." Feb. 25.

Religious Picture Books.

OR Sale at the Recorder Office, a variety of small Picture Books, with ornamental covers, of a religious and moral tendency, suitable for Presents to Children at Catechetical S hools—Cheap

Life of Rev. Mr. FREY.

HE Converted Jew, who has been preach-Ing in this town, containing an account of his parentage, education, &c. the religious offices he austained amongst the Jews; time and place of his embracing the Christian Religion; & the remarkable circumstances which led him to a farther as quaintance with Divine Truth; entrance into the Missionary Seminary at Berlin; his design in going to England; his ministerial labors amongst the Jews; with an Address to Christians of all denominations, in behalf of the Descendants of Abraham. Price bound and lettered, 65 Cents; for wholesale or retail, by 8. T. ARMSTRONG,

LYMAN'S ACADEMY

Feb. 25.

No. 50, Cornhill,

A T his pleasant and healthy situation in Brighton, 3 miles from Boston, is still open for the admission of Pupils. But few more can be received, as the number is limited at 24. Those who propose sending their sons out of town for instruction the ensuing season, are respectfully invited to call and make themselves acquainted with his estab-hisbment. 6w Brighton, Feb. 25.

#### POETRY.

ELEGY ON THE DEATH OF A POOR

Who? hapless, helpless being, who Shall strew a flower upon thy grave? Or who, from "mute obliviou's power," Thy disregarded name shall save ?

Honor, and wealth, and learning's store, The votive urn remembers long ; And ev'n " the annals of the poor Live in their bard's immortal song,

But a blank stone best stories thee. Whom sense, nor wealth, nor fame could find Poorer than aught beside we see, A human form without a mind.

A casket gemless !- yet for thee Pity suspends the tender wail; For reason shall a moral see,
While mem'ry paints the simple tale.

Yes, it shall paint thy humble form, Clad decent in its russet weed, Happy in harmless wandering's charm And pleas'd thy father's flock to feed.

With vacant, reckless smile she bore, Patient, the scorner's cruel jest : With unfix'd gaze could pass it o'er, And turn it pointless from her breast.

Her tongue, unable to display The unform'd chaos of her mind ! No sense its rude sounds could convey, But to parental instinct kind.

Yet, close to every human form Clings imitation's mimick power, And she was fond and proud to own The school time's regulated hour :

And o'er the mutilated page Mutter'd the mimick lesson's tone; And ere the scholar's task was said, Brought ever and anon her own :

And many a truant boy would seek, And drag reluctant to his place; And ev'n the master's solemn rule, Would mock with grave and apt grimace.

Each heart humane could freely love A nature so estrang'd from wrong ; And even infants would protect Her from the passing traveller's tongue.

But her prime joy was still to be, Where holy congregations bow; Rapt in wild transports when they sung, And when they pray'd, would bend her low-

O Nature ! wheresoe'er thou art. Some latent worship still is there ; Blush ve! whose form without a heart, The Ideot's plea can never share !

Poor guileless thing! just eighteen years, Parental cares had rear'd alone; Then (lest thou e'er should'st want those cares.)

Heaven took thee spotless to its own. Full many a watching eye of love Thy sickness and thy de vo did cheer : Ard reason, while she joys, approves The instinct of a parent's tear.

Poor guileless thing ! forgot by men, heaving turf directs to thee; "Tis all thou art" to mortal ken, But Faith beyond the tomb can see.

For what a burst of mind shall glow, When disencumber'd from this clod; Thou, who on earth could'st nothing know, Shall rise to comprehend thy God !

Oh! could thy spirit teach us now Full many a truth the gay might learn; The value of a blamcless life Full many a scorner might discern.

Yes! they might learn who waste their time, What it must be to know no sin : They who pollute the sout's sweet prime. What, to be spotless pure within.

Go! then and seek her humble grave, All ye who sport in Folly's ray, And as the gale the grass shall wave, List to a voice that seems to say :

"Tis not the measure of your powers, To which the eternal meed is given :

'Tis wasted or improved hours,
Which forfeit or secure your heaven!"

## MISCELLAN .

# HOME MANUFACTURES.

[Communicated by the American Society for the promotion of Domestic Manufactures.]

[Printers of Newspapers in the various parts of the United States, are requested to give the following Memorial one insertion in their respective papers, and those Citizens of the United States, who are friendly to the objects thereof are also requested to forward their Representatives in the National Legislature without delay memorials of the same import :]

To the Honoruble the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled. The memorial of the subscribers, Citizens of -

RESPECTFULLY REPRESENTS,

That your memorialists, viewing the depressed condition of our Manufactures, and the general distress occasioned thereby have, upon investigating the causes, been led to the conviction that nothing short of the timely and efficient interposition of government can res-cue our Domestic Manufactures from irreparable ruin. We, therefore, solicit the attention of the representatives of the nation, and the guardians of its welfare, to the following state-

be correct. During the long war which embroiled the European nations, this country was led, by circumstances into extensive foreign commerce; and being the only neutral cor nation, that commerce was lucrative and beneficial, and government made it the medium through which to collect the revenue.

But when the aggressions of Great Britain made an appeal to arms necessary, we found ourselves dependent on the enemy even for the munitions of war and clothing of our armies.— The procurement of these essential supplies induced an illicit trade, which not only drained our country of its specie, but tended to extinguish patriotism—demoralize the people, and degrade our national character. The necessities of the nation then called for Domestic Manufactures as the only remedy for evils so great; and adventurous and patriotic individwhich they were led to believe government would afford to domestic industry, embarked argely in Manufacturing establishments, insothat the capital employed in machi d buildings, in sarrying on two branches of

Manufacture alone, amounted to one hundred | passed by the Legislature of said State on the mittions of dollars.

It is admitted that the National Legislature at its last session bestowed upon this subject a wise and liberal consideration, and granted such encouragement as was by many then deemed sufficient, but which experience has

Since proved wholly inadequate.

Your memorialists beg leave to state that since the peace in Europe, the policy of the Continental Powers, acting each for its res-pective interest in interdicting British Manufactures, has caused them to overflow upon our markets to a very alarming degree. And if England was, before this crisis, willing to encounter immense voluntary losses, in hope of destroying our manufactures by glutting our markets, how much more anim must her efforts now be, when her goods lie upon her hands, and despair urges her forward. But notwithstanding all these disadvantages, we are confident that if our government continue to make this branch of domestic industry a child of its affection-if it be understood both at home and abroad, that it is never to be abandoned and deserted, the struggle will not be long; we shall be able to compete with the full power of our adversary .-Our capitalists will no longer be restrained by the fear, and foreigners no longer fed with We beg leave to add, that it is not our man-

ufactures only that suffer in this juncture, but our merchants are equally discomfited; and whilst our country is felicitating itself on the reduction of its national debt, this state of things is involving us in a debt much greater and more ruinous, because due to a foreign nation whose policy it is to use it to our disadvantage. A debt which will impoverish our country, because it cannot be liquidated by any means in our power, as our surplus produce will go but a small way to discharge itand to pay it in specie is utterly impossible.

Again-we find it usual for the foreign merchant to send his goods invoiced at reduced prices, to one of his agents in this country, who, having entered them at the Custom-House, delivers them for sale into the hands of another agent, who is furnished with the true The owner is beyond the reach of our laws : he who enters them affects to know nothing of them except through the medium of the invoice he receives. He who holds the true invoice has no agency in their entry.-Thus they all clude the penalties of the law, and our Revenue, our Merchants, and Manufacturers, become the common victims of foreign frauds.

Added to this, sales at auction are extremely inimical to our Mercantile interests. This mode of sale, besides affording to foreign agents an early harvest of the fruits of their frauds, gives to them advantages in which the regular merchant cannot participate-advantages prohibited to them in their own country, the wise policy of which interdicts (except in a few instances) all sales at auction, owing to their evil effects on their Mercantile and Manufacturing interests. By this mode of sale, the fair Merchant is stripped of all the advantages which by a necessary establishment, large advances, and a long course of honorable dealing, he had acquired--while strangers bound by no ties to this country, who bear none of its burdens, perform no civil duties, nor any services in peace or war; who are not at the expense even of store rent or clerk hire, who are so transitory as to be scarcely amenaable to our laws, are enabled to monopolize our money and our markets, by which means our Merchants are obliged, in many instances, to sacrifice their goods through the same chan-nel, in order to pay their bonds for duties to the government. And many are induced, in moments of distress, to raise money by sales at auction, and by thus concealing their insolvent circumstances for a time, involve themselves and their benefactors in ruin.

Without presuming to say what further en-couragement would be an adequate protection for our Manufacturing establishments, we deem it proper to suggest the expediency of the following measures, viz.

First, That the duties imposed by the tariff last session of Congress instead of bei limited to two years, be made permanent.

Second, That the importation of cotton goods manufactured beyond the Cape of Good Hope, be prohibited.

Third. That the Revenue Laws be revised. and so modified as to prevent smuggling, and false invoices, and other frauds on the Revenue. Fourth, That a duty of ten per cent, be laid on all auction sales of foreign goods, with the exception of the estates of bankrupts and insolvents, persons deceased, and sheriffs' and

marshals' sales. Fifth, That it be recommended to the officers of the Army and Navy, and to all our civil officers, to be clothed in American Fabrics and that all public supplies purchased for the army and navy be of American manufacture.

And your memorialists further request, in behalf of our Mercantile and Manufacturing interests, such additional aid and protection as will place them beyond that foreign influence which aims at their destruction.

And your Memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

## DARTMOUTH UNIVERSITY.

The Trustees of Dartmouth University, at their late meeting in Concord, made specifica-tions against President Bnown and Professors SHURTLEFF and ADAMS, of which the following are copies :-

At a meeting of the Trustees of Dartmouth University, convened by summons from His Excellency Governor Plumer, at the Hall commonly called Mason's Hall, over the bank at the southerly end of the main-street inConcord, in the county of Rockingham, on Tuesday, the fourth day of Feb. A. F. 1817, and continued

by adjournment to the 7th day of saidFebruary The Committee appointed to prepare and report specifications of charges against President Brown and other Trustees, and the Profeasors of Dartmouth University, having re-ported the following articles against President Brown:—

1st. That the said Brown, was personally and seasonably summoned to attend as a Trustee of Dartmouth University at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of said Institution, to be holden at Hanover, in the county of Grafton, in said State, on the 26th day of Aug. A. D. 1816. That his attendance at that time and place was necessary to constitute a Quorum to transact the important business of that In-stitution, then and there pending, of which the said Brown was then and there well knowing, but that the said Brown, in violation of the duties of his offices of President and Trustee, as aforesaid, then and there neglected and refused to attend said Board, on the twenty-sixth day of August aforesaid.

day of August aforesaid.

2d. That on the twenty-eighth day of August, A. D. 1816, the said Brown in direct violation of the duties of his offices explicitly deslared that he would not submit to a law

27th day of June, A. D. 1816, entitled, " an act to amend the Charter and enlarge and improve the Corporation of Dartmouth College,"

and expressly refused to act under the same.

3d. That the said Brown, on the twentyeighth day of August, A. D. 1816, and divers days, and times, between that day and the thirtieth day of November, in the same year, did transact and perform sundry acts and things, as President of said Institution, to wit, by undertaking and assuming to confer certain literary degrees, on the said 28th of August, without the consent and authority of the Toustees of said University, and by assuming to act as President in the government and instruc-tion of the students of said University at divers days and times between the said 28th day of August, and the said 30th day of November, without first taking the oath to support the constitution of the United States and of the State of New-Hampshire, as by the duty of his office he was bound to do.

4th. That the said Brown, was seasonably and duly summoned to attend a meeting of said Trustees, holden at Concord, in the county of Rockingham, in said State, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1817, agreeably to the provisions of an act passed by the Legislature of said State, on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1816, then and there to aid and assist in transacting business important to be done, to promote the interest and prosperity of said Institution, and that his presence and attendance were necessary, of which he was well knowing. But that the said Brown, in violation of his duty, neglected and refused to attend said meeting of the Trustees, aforesaid, at that time and place.

By means of all which the provisions of the several laws of the State, enacted for the benefit of said University, have been counteracted and the interest of said Institution injuriously affected. Which report being considered-

Voted, That the said charges relative to said Francis Brown, be taken into consideration, and acted upon by this Board, at this Hall, over the bank, in the southerly end of the main-street, in Concord, in the county of Rockingham, on Saturday, the twenty-second day of Febuary, instant, at ten of the clock in the forenoon; and that the Secretary cause the said Francis, Brown, to be notified and cited to appear before this Board, at the said time and place, to answer to the said charges and to shew cause. if any he have, why he should not be displaced, discharged, and removed from his said office of President and Trustee of said University, by causing a copy of said charges and this vote, to be delivered to him, the said Francis Brown, or left at his dwelling-house, at least eight days before said 22d day of February.

Attest, . Wm. H. Woodwand, Secretary. Copy examined, by WM. H. WOODWARD, Sec'y.

The specifications against Professors Shurtleff and Adams, to which they are cited " to answer, and to shew cause, if any they have, why they should not severally be displaced, discharged, and removed from their respective offices," are as follows. 1st. That on the 28th day of August, A D.

1816, at Hanover, in the county of Grafton, the said Professors Roswell Shurtleff and Ebenezer Adams did aid and assist President Brown and others in assuming to manage and conduct the exercises of the last Commencement at said University, and in then and there conferring certain literary degrees, without the consent, against the will, and in contempt of the authority of the Trustees of said Institution, and of an act entitled "an act to amend the charter and enlarge and Improve the Corporation of Dartmouth College."

2d. That on the said 28th day of August, A. D. 1816, and at divers other days and times between that day and the 30th day of November, in the same year, they the said Ebenezer Adams and Roswell Shurtleff did severally perform certain other acts and things as Professors of said Institution, that is to say, did then and there aid and assist in the government and instruction of the students of said University, without first taking the oath of allegiance to the United States and to the State of Newire, as by the duties of their respective offices they were bound to do, and to file a certificate thereof in the office of the Secretary of the State as the law requires.

3. That on the 28th day of August aforesaid, and divers other days and times between that day and the 30th day of November, in the same year, they, the said Ebenezer Adams, Roswell Shurtleff, and each of them, did conspire with the Rev. Francis Brown and others, to impede, obstruct, and prevent the due execution of the act aforesaid, and that they, the said Ebenezer Adams and Roswell Shurtleff did, with the said Brown and others, actually impede, obstruct, and prevent the due execution of said act. by means of which the said University has suffered great injury.

4. That the conduct of the said Ebenezer Adams and Roswell Shurtleff, and each of them, as Professors of said Institution, from the 27th day of August, A. D. 1816, to the 31st day of December, in the same year, has been in direct opposition to the law aforesaid, hostile and injurious to the said Institution, and contrary to the duties of their respective offices.

We understand that the question betwixt the Trustees of Dartmouth College and the University, is likely to be soon brought to a legal adjudication, as a suit has been com-menced by the old Board to the next Court, for that purpose.

Persevering Industry.

New-York, Fen. 8. persons emigrating from the banks of Kenne-beck river, in the District of Maine, to the more fertile soil of Tennessee, after a tedious journey, in a most inclement season, reached this city and passed the streets in a manner that excited the curiosity and sympathy of the citizens. The father, about 45 years of age, with an honest countenance, somewhat depressed by fatigue, drew a hand cart, containing all his effects, chattles, and provisions, and two children of an age too feeble to travel; be-hind followed the elder children and the wife, bearing in her arms a robust infant seven months old. In this manner they had already travelled more than 400 miles, and had yet to perform about double that distance. The circumstance drew crowds in their train, and on reaching the corner of Pearl and Wall streets, their progress was fairly impeded. We were however much gratified at the liberality of the citizens, who contributed in a manner that will enable the emigrants to pursue their journey with lighter hearts—their whole appearance will ensure them hospitality on the route."

The same family, having started on their journey this morning, were again surrounded by a crowd at the junction of Pearl and Wallstreets, and were again presented with money to support and cheer them on their journey -One gentleman gave them a ten and another a twenty dallar nuce. N. Y. Spectators

· Treatment of Debtors in Ceylon.

The mode of treating debtors in this island, is particularly singular and severe. The first step taken is, to strip the debtor of his clothes, and a guard is set to watch him. If after a little time he does not pay, a large stone is put upon his back, and he must carry it about until the creditor is satisfied. Sometimes they put several very heavy stones upon his back, and he is obliged to carry them about, until the debt is extinct. Another severity often practised by the creditor, is putting thorns be-tween the naked legs of his debtor, and oblig-ing him to walk about with them. Frequent-ly the creditor will go to the person indebted o him, and say he will poison himself, unless he pays bim directly. Instances have occured, of such threats being put into execution; and the debtor, who is considered as the cause of his creditor's death, also forfeits his life.

Starvation.

Liverpool, (Erg.) Nov. 4 .- On the 29th ult. a oor man was observed to fall with great vionce on the back of his head ; two men passing at the moment, ran to him, and found him dying as they then thought; he had fainted away through inanition and excess of wretchedness; he lay perfectly still on his back, the blood gushed from his mouth, and bleeding also from a cut across the back part of his head. -A crowd of people soon collected around him, he was carried to a cottage, near the spot, where, after a considerable time spent in applying remedies, he so far revived, as to be abie to speak. Some tea and bread and butter were made him; this re-animated him so much, after the fatigues he had endured, that he was able to give the following account of himself:—His name, William Jackson, a silk weaver, discharged from Spitalfields, with 600 others a few months since; thence he conveyed his wife and eight children to his parish, Bilfer, or some such name, near Lincoln, until then in comfortable circumstances; the townspeople (who, by the bye, are nearly as distressed as himself) gave him a guinea with which he went to Giasgow, but could procure no employment; thence to Lancaster (through rough and dreary countries) inquiring every where for work, but with the same success; lastly, to Manchester and its neighborhood, which having tried over with great anxiety for some kind of work, but still finding none, he was compelled to strike directly across the country homeward; his money was gone long since; after which he exchanged his clothes for very old poor ones; but all resources having failed him he was obliged to beg for a bit of bread, which he was generally refused as an imposter (he being sound and not lame :) for the last two or three days he had never tasted bread, and sustained himself on a raw turnip, anxious to get home, and patient in enduring the knawthat dreadful fiend. He last inge of hunger, night continued his weary course without in-termission having no where to lay his head; when at last reduced almost to despair, he fortunately fell near the abodes of beings who can boast at least common humanity, and will relieve this poor creature, who had travelled five or six hundred miles in fruitless quest of work and common subsistence.

American Intrepidity.

It is but an act of justice to a gallant young officer to give publicity to the following extrect of a letter, dated Gibraltar Bay, Nov. 20. "I cannot omit to notice an occurrence, which I am sure will have a tendency to increase the eate m which I am aware you already possess for Lieut. Stringham. It was in of those tremendous squalls which eddy round the Rock of Gibraliar, (whose height i 1452 feet) forms whirlpools on the water, and carries up the spray in eddying circles far above its summit that a French vessel, endeavoring to make the anchorage of Algesiras, was overtaken and instantly upset. Her danger was extreme; and unless speedily relieved, the crew, who had got upon her bottom, must have perished, as she was fast foundering -Several English and Dutch men of war nearer to her by several miles than we did, our anchors, and deliberating on the necessity of getting under weigh Perceiving that no assistance was likely to be rendered to the unfortunates by those around them, Lieut. Stringham volunteered to relieve them; and with an intrepidity and perseverance that does him honor, succeeded in taking them from the wreck, long before the boats which followed his example from the English and Dutch had pulled half the distance to her. His good fortune, however, failed him before he reached the beach at Algesiras, and his boat was capsised, and one of his crew and a Frenchman perish. ed; a hard fate, when tempted from motives so humane. Lieut Stringham, himself, burely escaped, having been driven to the shore in a state of insensibility, and picked up on the beach by the Spaniards "-N. T. pa.

A Worthy Character.

Died-At Uxbridge, Eng. June, 1816, aged 63 years, John Hull, a native of that place, and one of the Society of Friends. He was truly a friend to the whole of his species. Having many years since retired from his trade of a meal man, he devoted himself to works of charity and benevolence. Witnessing the frequent a buse of public charities, he continually entreated his acquaintances to do all the good in their power while living, and not to trust to posterity. Besides contributing largely to the wants of the poor that came to his immediate knowledge, he subscribed liberally to most of the institutions whose objects are to administer to the temporal wants or the eternal interests of our fellew-creatures, appropriating a large portion of his income (which was considerable) to those purposes. He felt indignant when told of any of his friends dying wealthy, saying, a Christian had no business to die rich. He was particularly active in procuring petitions from the town and its vicinity, for the abolition of the Slave Trade; and again, lately, to prevent its renewal by the present government of France. It was principally to his exertions that his town is indebted for a free school for boys, on the Lancasterian plan, which was es-tablished in 1809, and an Auxiliary Bible Society in 1810. His known integrity, and the simplicity of his manners, fitted him for a peace naker-a character to which his uniform conmaker—a character to which his uniform conduct eminently entitled him. All who were acquainted with him agree that he possessed the rare talent of giving advice on the most delicate points, and to the most opposite characters, without offending. Many have tasted his bounty in various ways, though his constant efforts to conceal benevolent acts, have, in numerous instances, prevented its coming to the knowledge even of his most intimate friends. The writer of this was privy to many of his anonymous gifts. In a word, treading in the footsteps of his Divine Master, he "went about doing good;" all are persuaded his loss is irreparable, and that they shall never see "his like again."—London paper.

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